LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH

Official Confirmation of the News of His Decease.

The Last Days of the Great Explorer.

Terrible Sufferings of the Doctor and His Party.

Cameron's Men to Convey His Remains from Ujiji.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1874. Herr Brenner, the German explorer of Africa, in a letter to Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, dated Zanzibar, says Livingstone died on the 15th of August.

DEFTISH OFFICIAL CONFIBMATION OF THE SAD NEWS.

This date differs from that of a previous report, but all doubt has been set at rest by an official despatch received to-day by the government from Zanzibar.

PERSONAL SUFFERINGS PREVIOUS TO HIS DE-CEASE.

This despatch states circumstantially that Dr. Livingstone died in Lobisa, after crossing marshes with the water at one time for three hours consecutively above his waist. TEN OF HIS COMPANIONS CUT OFF BY DISEASE.

The sufferings of his whole party were terrible, and ten of them died in conse-

CAMERON'S PARTY TO TAKE CHARGE OF HIS REMAINS.

The members of Cameron's expedition were suffering from fever and ophthalmia, but would await the arrival of the Doctor's remains and bring them to Ujiji. From the latter place they would be conveyed to Zanzibar, where, it is expected, they will arrive next month.

His Latest Letters by Mr. Stanley. Toronto, Canada, Jan. 27, 1874.

In relation to Dr. Livingstone's death, his brother, Mr. John Livingstone, who resides in Listowell, Ontario, says:-'I have had no direct intelligence from the Doctor since Mr. Stanley's return. The last letter which reached friends in England from my brother was dated August, 1872, from Unyanyembe, on the eve of his leaving for the interior."

CUBA.

A Serious Confiagration Promptly Subdued.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1874. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire last evening in Señor Zuluetas' ship yard, at Casabianca, without damage to the village or shipping. The loss to Zuluetas is considerable.

CENTENNIAL ELOQUENCE IN JERSEY.

There was a grand demonstration here to-night in layor of the Centennial celebration. Eloquent ernor Bigler. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and Governor Parker. Governor Bigler, during his address, said that the cost of the Centennia structure, which would cover thirteen acres. patriotic and historical recollections, New Jersey ould encourage the project. Mr. Forney said there was nothing like unity in the civilization of ancient Rome or Greece, or modern Asia or Africa. It was the principle of perfect human liberty and unity which brought together their brothers from the South to forget what could be forgotten of the late civil strile. Its mauagement was in the hands of perfectly honest men; men of integrity, intelligence and unsetfishness. Congress, appalled by its manifest mistakes and corrupt double dealing, had sanctioned the undertaking. Governor Parker said he would sign almost any bill passed by the Legislature favoring this celebration. The first Star Spangled Banner used by Captain John Paul Jones on board the Bon Homme Richard, September 3, 1779, was exhibited amid lively applause. there was nothing like unity in the civilization of

BNAI BERITH CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27, 1874. The morning session of the B'nai Brith Conven tion was brief, the committees desiring all possible time to make their reports. Three new committees were appointed, one on Home for the Helpless, with Dr. Wise as chairman; one on University and Union, with Mr. Ellinger chairman, and one on Roumania, with Mr. Wiener chairman, at the alternoon session the endowment report was presented, and its discussion was still progressing when this despatch left with the prospect of a compromise plan being finally adopted.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AN-NIVERSARY.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening at Association Hall. The Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh having read the 119th psaim, the Rev. Dr Adams made an eloquent praver, after which the annual report was read by Secretary McBurney, showing the excellent condition in which the society was. The report of the Treasurer stated that the total receipts for the year were \$30,748; expenses, \$22,360; balance on hand, \$8,387.

After the reading of the reports the Rev. Dr. Storrs was introduced. He delivered an address in every way entertaining, rambling over European and American ground, but wherever he ouched uttering eloquent thoughts full of very significant meaning and deeply pregnant of re-ligious instruction. He inculcated a permanent morality which would teach, by means of the Young Men's Christian Association, a perpetual sunshine to young men. He did not believe that society here was not warm, but rather that it was not known for it was not so easy to understand

society here was not warm, but rather that it was not known, for it was not so easy to understand the deep religious drift of American thought.

The next speaker was the Rev. Maurice Baldwin, canon of Christ church, Montreal, who delivered a very lengthy address, containing much excellent advice to young men, and full of ornate rhetoric, which, though high sounding, had retigious thought in it all through.

The next speaker was the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, who modestly desired, owing to the lateness of the hour, to say nothing at all. He was prevailed upon, however, to proceed, but with good taste he made his remarks very brief.

The anniversary closed with the singing of the "Doxology."

AN ASSEMBLY OF WORKINGMEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1874. The Workingmen's Assembly met here to-day. President Connolly read his annual address, which presented a review of the condition of trades mions throughout the States. On motion of Mr. Carsey a Committee on Emigration to the West was ordered to be appointed to supply farmers with laborers on the best terms attainable. A proposi-tion was made by Mr. Mitchell that a bill be intro-duced in the Legislature to form a bureau of labor statistics. The matter was referred to a commit-tee. Committees on various subjects to come be-fore the Assembly were announced. There was only a small attendance of delegates. More are ex-pected to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

Why Was the Parliament Suddenly Dissolved !-The Premier's Position as a Minister and Representative - Party Preparation for the Election Conflict-Mr. Lowe's Reply to Disraeli-Press Opinion of the Ministerial Policy - The Question of the Churches-Bullion to the Bank-Weather Report

TELECRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1974. The reasons which caused the government to decide upon the dissolution of Parliament have not yet been made public, and speculation in rethereto continues. Some persons declare that it was brought about by discussions in the Cabinet, while others allege that Mr. Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Benct for not standing for re-election to Parliament after again accepting office in March last, and that this was what occasioned the dissolution

CITIZEN EXCITEMENT AND PREPARATION FOR AN ANIMATED CONTEST, The utmost interest is manifested throughout the Kingdom over the elections and much activity is displayed in the preparations for them. The newspapers are filled with appeals for election. DAYS OF STRUGGLE AT THE POLLS,

The county elections, both contested and uncontested, will occupy the first two weeks in February, and those in the boroughs the time between the 30th inst. and 7th prox. Allowing for delays in the receipt of the writs of election in distant parts o Scotland and Ireland, it is believed the general election will be completed by the 18th of February SPECULATION AS TO THE BESULT.

Both parties are confident of success. Betting i now in favor of the liberals.

MR. LOWE'S REPLY TO THE DISRAELI INDICTMENT. Mr. Lowe, in his address to his constituents, a portion of which was telegraphed this morning, deals largely with local topics. He says increase of expenditure had always attended a conservative administration. "Mr. Disraeli, when in power, never had a large surplus himself; therefore he i welcome to dispose in imagination of the accumulations of others. Progress in England is ever the result of harassing legislation; but adnerance to WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF THE PUBLIC SITUATION.

The Pall Mall Gazette declares it has good reason to believe that the report that Mr. Gladstone ha been summoned before the Court of Queen's

The Times says :- "The simple truth is the Minis try was unable to withstand the annoyance caused by its repeated defeats since the beginning of the recess, and it determined to win the country by a bold dash and promises of reduced taxation."

Mr. Gladstone to Address the People in Mass Meeting.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1874. Preparations have been completed for an immense mass meeting on Blackheath, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address. It is expected that if the weather is favorable from 15,000 to 20,000 people will attend the meeting.

The conservatives have nominated two candi-

The Question of the Churches-Demonstration Against Ultramentanism.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1874. A large and important meeting was held at St. James' Hall last night, the object of which was to express the sympathy of Englishmen for the German government in its struggle with the ultra-

Letters supporting the purposes of the meeting Canterbury and 237 members of Parliament, and speeches were made by Messrs. Newdegate, Peel, Chambers and others. The meeting lasted over

Call of the Meeting and the Resolutions. (The following resolutions were prepared for proposal at the public meeting to beheld in St. James' Hall, London, under the presidency of Earl Russell, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German government "in its conflict with ultramontanism":-

First—That this meeting desires to express to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany a deep sense of its admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope bearing date September 2, 1873.

Second—That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and therefore deeply sympathizes with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the ultramontane section of the Church of Rome.

Third—That the chairman, in the name of the meeting, he requested to communicate these resolutions to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and to the German people.—ED. HEBALD.]

Bank and Weather Reports.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1874.

The amount of buillon gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair. AMERICAN BAILBOAD CARS ON THE GREAT MIDLAND

A party of prominent personages made an excursion trip yesterday from Derby to Brixton in American palace sleeping and parior cars, the first put on the Great Midland Railroad of England.

SCOTLAND.

Railway Trains in Collision-Sixteen Person Killed-Great Damage to Property.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GLASGOW, Jan. 27, 1874.

An accidend, attended with most lamentable results, occurred on the railway between this city and Edinburgh this morning.

While the express passenger train from Edin burgh for Glasgow was running at great speed it came in collision with another express train. Sixteen persons were instantly killed and a number received severe injuries. Several of the coaches were demolished.

A VILLAGE FLOODED.

Families in Fulton, N. Y., Being Taken from Their Homes in Boats.

Oswego, Jan. 27, 1874. A despatch from Fulton, on the Oswego River. says:-The most extensive flood known here for twenty years is now devastating the lower por tions of the village. It is occasioned by the high water in the river and the damming up of a large quantity of ice on both sides of the island channel. From Dilt's machine shop to Laprairie & Merton's grocery, a distance of about half a mile, and all west of the canals, the water covers the ground from two to seven feet deep. On Sunday evening about thirty families were obliged to leave their nomes, and many more this morning were carried from the second story of their houses, where they had taken refuge, by boats. One instance is related where a whole family were taken from their upstairs retreat, and among them a very sick mother carrying a tiny-baby. Men were seen wading in the water to their waists, carrying the women of their households on their backs to a place of safety. place of safety.

A number of families have been cared for by the

Poormaster, some are being looked after by charitable citizens, and many still need assistance. The damage done to our business interests is already great. The gas works are below the water mark, so we have no gas. Some of the flour mills are unable to run and there is danger that work in all will be stopped.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE "RING."

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. The civil case on appeal against Tweed, and in which Ingersoll is made a co-defendant, came up to-day in the Court of Appeals, but owing to the absence of two of the judges the matter was postponed to the lith of February. Charles O'Conor was in attendance on behalf of the prosecution, and Judge Fullerton appeared as one of the counsel for the defendants. Two or the chief points in the case are, first, should the case be brought by the county or the State? and, second, has the county a title to prosecute for the money?

AMUSEMENTS.

"Folline" was successfully produced last evening

"Folline" Last Evening at the Pifth Avenue Theatre.

liant and delignted assembly. As we intimated yes-terday it is an adaptation of a four act French play, but contains several allusions that are assumed to give it an American glamor. The story is con of a young couple named René and Polline Gene-volx. M. Genevolx is the youngest surviving member of an old established Parisian firm. Pol-line's temperament thirsts for the pleasures and jashion of society. Her discontent is is the discontent is some of the pleasures and passion of society. former school friend, now a wealthy widow, who invests her money in the Northern Pamunky and Denver Central, looks like a coquette, talks like a woman of fashion and acts like a man of business. This fatal stimulus is acquired by Polline at the very hour when René's uncle, old Genevolx, the only other member of the firm, has brought home René's sister Gabrielle from the convent where she has been educated, and when the house is astir with preparations for a triple festival. Just before the preparations are completed, however, René informs his wife that he has fitted up a new establishment, and invites her to join him in persuading their uncle to Old Genevoix indignantly refuses, and expresses himself so warmly in favor of old ways and old institutions as almost to bring about a quarrel. René and Folline, afraid of telling him the truth, leave a letter announcing their determination and fur tively steal away just as the assembled party are prepared to sit down to table. This is the first serious improbability of the drama. Likelihood is sacrificed for the sake of a tableau, but the tableau gives sensational emphasis to the end of the act. In the second act the young Genevoix are in their sumptuous residence. Old Genevoix, who has forgiven them, comes in company with Gabrielle to pay them a visit. The act opens with short scene between Bonnefoy, a valet, who is a short scene between Bonnefoy, a valet, who is correcting proofs of an article of his own on "The Duties of Masters to Servants," and Mile. Theo dosic, a lady's maid who is entering Folime's service, and who, with respect to her mistress' qualifications, makes demands that are a broad buriesque, not without a grain of truth, upon the insolence and assumption of servants in the United States. The self-assertion of menials unites with the splendor of the apartments in imposing upon old Genevolx; but when in M. Gaspard, René's new cashier, he beholds a fop of the first water, given up to gambling, dancing and horse racing, and sees in M. Pontame, René's particular friend, an adventurer who lives by his wits and classifies dissipation among pineteenth century virtues, his shrewdness and simple faith in honest purpose assure him that his nepnew is on the high road to ruin. This conviction is strengthened by the dinancial sophistries and cynicism of Agias and by the advent of the Count de Marsille, bearing the numistakable stamp of the Parisian libertine. The balconies of the floor occupied by the Genevolx and that occupied by the Count adjoin, but a previous lodger had crected an envious fence between, and the object of the Count's visit is to accede to a request of René's that the lence may be taken down, on the ground that it obstructs Folline's view of the Boulevard. The Count assents so cordially and with so amorous an admiration of Folline, whom he secretly addres, that a somewhat questionable flavor is given to this passage, and every one foresees that the removal of the barrier will ultimately be the means of introducing the Count into Folline's private apartment.

A ball given by the Genevolx to their new correcting proofs of an article of his own on "The

passage, and every one foresees that the removal of the barrier will obtimately be the means of introducing the Count into Folline's private apartment.

A ball given by the Genevoix to their new friends is indicated by the preparations with which the third act opens. But in the midst of the festivities René is distracted by money difficulties into which his extravagance has led him. These difficulties are augmented by his entanglement with a danseuse. Certain notes, which he is unable to meet, fail due on the morrow, and in this extremity he applies to his friend Pontame for reliel. Meanwhile Folline and the Count de Marsille are enjoying a first class filtration. The informatic excitement of Folline's life has induced her to use opium in order to procure fictitions rest. Previous to the ball she has swallowed a few drops too many, and now, in the midst of her firstation with the Count, is almost overpowered with drowsiness. In this condition she sinks upon a sofa, and while she is on the brink of an odium trance the Count addresses her in the language of passion. This scene may be taken in one of two senses, it eitner represents the momentary dream of a good woman unworthly mated and yielding to the irresistible sweetness of an ideal, or else it represents a weak woman, enervated by social dissipation, retaining consciousness amid the artificial drowsiness her own excesses lead her to seek, and disingenuously pleading that drowsiness as a pretext for tolerating propositions that she knows are base. It is pleasant to be able to add that the refinement of Miss Dyas, who played folline, persuades us to accept the first mentioned interpretation. This act contains, too, a long and amusing scene between Agias and Pontame, and ends with the discovery that René's cashier, the gambing and dancing Gaspard, has eloped with a large quantity of his employer's money, and that an American banking house in which leend had extensively invested has just failed. The fourth act presents to view the private apartments of folline o and no one who has taken care to watch the constitution of the play is surprised to see the Count de Marsille presently make his appearance on the balcony. It so only just has, no wever, that he does so in an every or a summons from Folline, who has discovered her husband's suspicious relations with the danseuse, and willing to accept from the Count the proposals she rejected an Lunt the count of the proposals she rejected and more evident as the scene proceeds. Finally Foline, less shocked at her own vincousness than disgusted with file four in drunkenness, orders him from the apartment. He retuses to go. She mixes a few drops of laudanum in some water and persuades that to crink, hoping thus to reduce him to insensibility and so regain the note she has written him and which he holds in terror over her. In one of the caprices of intoxication he selzes the laudanum villeless to the ground. At that moment cent and a commissary of police arrive, in order to examine some papers daspard has left behind him and which he restanded in a desk that in Folline's bedroche Halif dead with terror Folline pushes the sort in front of the prostate Count, and admits her husband. She refuses, however, to let him enter her bedroom, as in doing so he must discover the Count. Just then Pontame arrives. Unseen by the rest Folline hands him a hastily written explanation and motions him away. He leaves, and a moment or two after, as René is preparing to burst open the door, Agiaé (who has been hastily summoned by Pontame), appears upon its threshold and declares she has been passing the high with Folline. Subsequent explanation shows that, acting upon Follin's scribelied memorandum. Pontame bought Agiaé, and that both together removed the Count, who is now recovering under the care of his physician. Old Genevolx.

"Folline" belongs to the class of clever dramas about which nothing is enduring but the oblivion mit which her producti

Mr. Harkins
Mr. Fisher
Mr. James
Ms. Lewis
Mr. Davidge
Mr. Parkes
Mr. Whiting
Mr. Conway
Mr. Fawcett
Miss Ada Dyas
may Davennert

Not a part was padly played. We could have

wished indeed that the character of René had had been confided to the less prosaic hands of Mr. George Clarke; but Mr. Clarke is sometimes sadiy invisible in rôles where his friends would be glad to see him. Mr. Pisher acted Genevoix admirably; it will rank with his best parts, so periect was the combination of tenderness and integrity. Mr. Lewis' physical alertness and dry fibre of humor were in sympathy with the eccentricities of Pontame. Mr. Davidge presented a complete and touching picture of imbecie, amiable and affectionate sentity. Miss Dyss gave culture, refinement and the natural impression of highly wrought passion to the rôle of Politice, and was powerfully emotional in the Ingéhious situation in the last act, where the wrette ed wife is in agony lest her husband shall discover the concealed body of the Count. Miss Davenport had all the chic and apicomb necessary to the speculative Aglas, and rejoced in marveilously inxuriant costumes. Miss Jewett's Gabrielle was charmingly fresh and ingenuous. Mrs. Gibert's picture of the latihful Bastienne was touching and true. We chronicle an unequivocal and striking success.

English Opera-"Rigoletto,"

We cannot admire the judgment that suggested the selection of Verdi's chef-d'œuvre for the English opera stage. It is so essentially Italian and the title rôle is so intensely dramatic in music and action that it suffers materially in the change from its native and congenial tongue. The dividing line between the superficial buffoonery of th professional jester and the deep-seated feelings of the anxious father, which in Italian, in the hands of a good artist, is so strongly defined, is lost on the English stage. The music, too, assumes a forced and unnatural character when sung to English words, and much of its effect is lost. The cast last evening at the Academy of Music was the following:—Gilda, Mme. Jennie Van Zandt; Maddaiena, Mrs. Zelda Seguin; Duke of Mantua, Mr. Joseph Maas; Rigoletto, Mr. G.F. Hall; Sparafucile, Mr. Peakes: Monterone, Mr. Bartleian. Mme. Van Zandt claims the first attention on the score of merit. She sang the trying music of the unhappy daughter of the court jester with ease, spirit and expression, losing not a point in its varied illustration of a woman's wrongs. In the second act the lovely aria. "Caro nome" (we use the Italian name, as it will be more readily understood), the duet with the tenor and the duet

we use the Italian name, as it will be more readily understood), the duet with the tenor and the duet with the barytone, brought out the most brilliant qualities in Alme. Van Zandt's voice. She has gained considerably in breadth of tone and symmetry of impersonation since her last season in this city. Mrs. Seguin acted the small part of the bravo's sister with her usual naiveté and vivacity, and only failed in the quartet (the best concerted piece in any opera) by an exuberance and prolongation of tone that effectually destroyed the balance which should exist between the four voices. The ringing laugh, which seems to mock alike the protestations of love of the tenor, the anguish of the soprano and the vengeful threats of the barytone, was wanting on this occasion.

Mr. Maas has a very agreeable tenor voice, rather light in tone, as all English tenors are, but so true, flexible and sympathetic that the rôle of the Duke in his hands becomes one of the prominent features in the opera. The difficult part of the jester was entirely too much for Mr. Hall, it is a rôle that none except the best barytone artists can hope to make even tolerable. Mr. Hall's voice was sadly at sea last evening, and his acting was even less satisfactory. The movement of his nether limbs suggested skating proclivities, and his arms occasionally exercised themselves with an imaginary crank or grindstone. A contretemps occurred at the end of the second act. The curtain gently descended on the garden wall, and from thence on the prostrate jester, who naturally betrayed symptoms of uneasiness inconsistent with his assumption of paternal woe. Besides Rigoletto should never indulge in musical "spurts," if we may borrow a racing expression. A performance will be given this evening for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, in which Miss Kellogg will undertake the rôle of Marguerite in "Faust."

Steinway - Maurel-Wieniawski-Thoma Concert.

parytone, the eminent violinist and the popular orchestra had many features of attraction, which can only be found where such artists appear. The first work on the programme was a Scandinavian concerts of the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore. It is essentially a work for the string orchestra, with parts for the harp and the horns in the first part, which represents "Woodland Scenes." This movement contains many reminiscences of Mendelssohn. The second part has the same theme as M. Ambroise Thomas has introduced in the last scene of "Hamlet," the Swedish ballad that Mme. Nilsson has made familiar to the New York public. The "Noose Pling." which follows, has a Caledonian tinge, and suggests a tartan and plaid in its lively measures. The minnet is of the Marche Funebre order, doleful and monotonous. The finale, "Bridai March," has many points of resemblance to Thomas' music in the opera we have already referred to. The work, independent of reminescences, is a pleasant, well instrumentated and enjoyable one and reflects credit on the composer. Its interpretation and that of the Pastoral Symphony of Beethoven by the orchestra was simply perfect. M. Maurel sang the King's aria, in the second act of "La Favorta," "Vieni, Leonora," with exquisite finish, intense feeling and expression, and for an encore he gave an equally agreeable rendering of Schumann's lovely song, "A la Flancée. M. Wientawski excelled his former efforts in his admirable playing of Spohr's "Gesangs Scene," the most genial work that ever emanated from the unrivalled violinist's pen, and for an encore he played in his very best style the has introduced in the last scene of "Hamlet," the emanated from the unrivalled violinist's pen, and for an encore he played in his very best style the "Elegie" of Ernst. The very strings of his violin seemed to pulsate with emotion in the rendering of both works, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the audience at the conclusion of each. Of all violin players who have visited this country Mr. Wieniawski certainly occupies the first place.

Miss Cushman This Evening. Miss Charlotte Cushman will this evening, at Steinway Hall, give the first of a series of four readings. The second reading will take place on Saturday morning, the third next Monday evening, and the final one on the morning of the succeeding Wednesday. Each programme will be divided into two parts. The first will consist of passages from a play by Shakespeare, and the second of miscellaneous selections. The play chosen for this evening is "Hamlet." The performances of Miss Cushman in this city within the formances of Miss Cushman in this city within the past few years proved that time, while ripening her intelligence, had cast no perceptible mildew upon her physical power so far as the requirements of dramatic action are concerned. The passage from the theatre to the lecture room will give her many admirers in a sphere different from those in which she has hitherto obtained plaudits. That sphere is not necessarily a better one, but it embraces many whose good opinion is both worth having and hard to win. Miss Cushman, in the plenitude of fame and culture, deserves more than ever the heartiest support of the best and largest audiences America can give her. We expect to see a practical illustration of this at Steinway Hall to-night.

"A Husband in Clover," a comedictta from the French, has been very successful at the London

An English journal is responsible for the intellizence that Mark Twain will presently lecture thrice in New York and then retire from the public plat, form forever.

Charing Cross a three act comedy named "Our Pet," It occupies only two hours in acting, and

On the 30th of last November ground was broke in Havana for a new theatre, to be called the Garden Theatre Pairet, deriving the last name from the proprietor, Don Joaquin Pairet. The building will present three façades fifteen metres in height-It is being constructed with reference to acoustic principles, but is expected to afford shelter to the

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Jan. 27, 1874. At an early hour this morning the down night express on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad met with a severe mishap about three miles north of this place. The accident was caused by a broken journal. The last car, which was the New York sleeping coach, was thrown from the New York sleeping coach, was thrown from the trucks and dragged a distance of 150 yards before the train could be stopped. Before the stoppage was made the car was thrown upon its side and dragged a short distance in that way. There were some twenty-five or thirty persons in the car at the time of the accident, of whom the following were injured:—A. S. Merchant, of Burlington, bruised around the hip and across the breast; Senator Dickson, of New York, slightly cut with glass and bruised, and E. C. Sherwood, of Rutland, ankle sprained and otherwise injured, The track was blockaded about twelve hours, but trains are now passing.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WHYTE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27, 1874. Governor William Pinckney Whyte, having been elected United States Senator from the 4th of March, 1875, addressed a communication to-day to the presiding officers of both houses of the Legisla-ture resigning the office of Governor, to take effect on the 4th of March nexts

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Condition of Affairs at the Brooklyn

Navy Yard. Inquiry at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday elicited the fact that out of the 4,000 men who were employed there during the Virginius excitement there remain but 1,200, and on Saturday next that force will be reduced to 500. Recruiti for the navy has been stopped. There are a few men working on board the Swatars, Minnesota and Florida. The frigate Tennessee and torpedo boat will be towed over to the Navy Yard, from the contractor's docks in New York, about the 10th of February.

Captain Chandler having obtained leave of absence for a couple of weeks, all passes to visit the yard will be issued by Mr. Hippie, at the Lyccum building.

The smallpox is disappearing from among the crew of the receiving ship Vermont.

A draft of 160 seamen will leave the yard to-day for Aspinwall, under the command of Captain Henry Erben and Lieutenant Commander Kiezer. They are d stined to replace the crew of the sloop-of-war Pensacola, whose term of service has expired. List of Ships of War in Port in Key

KRY WEST, Jan. 22, 1874. Everything has been very quiet here during the past two or three weeks, although the fleet has been gradually growing larger and larger day by

The king fish, couchs, groupers and other inhabitants of this sandy island are in tolerable good numor, as the presence of such a fleet necessitates food for a good many mouths, which they are perfectly willing to supply.

following vessels are now lying off Key West:—Wabash, 45 guns, flagship, Rear Admiral Kase; Franklin, 40 guns; Colorado, 46 guns; Congress, 16 guns; Worcester, 15 guns, flagship of Rear Admirat Scott; Powhatan, 17 guns; Alaska, 12 guns; Canandaigua, 10 guns; Wachusett, 6 guns; Wyoming, 6 guns; Kansas, 3 guns; May-flower, 2 guns; Fortune, 2 guns; May-flower, 2 guns; Fortune, 2 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns, Ironciads—Manhattan, 2 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns; Saugus, 2 guns, and hospital ship Pawnee. Of these the Worcester sails on the 23d inst. for an extended cruise through the West Indies; the Powhatan sails to-day (22d) for Noriolk, 16 convoy the monitor Ajax to this place. This vessel brought down a new crew for the Congress and will take home her old crew. together with all men whose terms of enlistment have expired and those condemned by medical survey. The Fortune sails on Sanday, the 25th, for Tortugas, to complete the examination of the shoais and buoy out the channels. The Mayflower is under orders to Mobile, to tow a hulk to this place for torpedo experiments. Of the foregoing vessels the Wabash is being calked; the Canandaigua, Wachusett and Fortune are undergoing repairs to their machinery and boilers, and others are being tinkered at to keep them in condition for sea service.

The following vessels are expected here:—Lancaster, flagship of Rear Admiral Strong, 22 guns; Thoonderoga, 11 guns; Shenandoah, 11 guns; and others from the North. The new officers and crew of the Theonderoga are on board of the Pawnee, awaiting her arrival. It is proposed to move the fleet to Tortugas about the 1st of February, when a series of drills will be commenced, lasting until March I. Rear Admiral Reynolds and Commodore Rogers, chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department, are expected here very soon to witness the mancuvring and drills. The general health of the fleet is good; the Colorado appears to have the most sick, but this is, no doubt, due to the condition in which she was made to leave New York. The recruits recently enlisted for the navy are the worst that have ever been put on board ship. Many of those enlisted for the engineer's force have never seen an gress, 16 guns; Worcester, 15 guns, flagship of Rear Admiral Scott; Powhatan, 17 guns; Alaska,

Inspection of the Fleet at Key West and

Departure on Monday for Tortugas. KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 27, 1874.

Naval Constructor Eastby has arrived from Nor folk, and is inspecting the vessels of the fleet. All are found to be in good condition. The final preparations for the fleet manœuvres are now con plete. There will be three squadrons of five sailing ships each, with the monitors as a reserve-The Despatch will act as tender to the flag ship. The first division will comprise the Congress, Lancaster, Theonderoga, Canandaigua and Juniata; the second includes the Colorado, Wachusett, Shenandoah, Wyoming and Shawmutt; the third, the Franklin, Brooklyn, Alaska, Kansas and Ossipee. Of these the Juniata, Brooklyn, Shawmut and Ossipee are yet to arrive. The fleet is expected to leave for Tortugas next Monday.

The Ossipee on Her Way to Key West-The Frolic Repairing-The New Sloopof-War Galena.

The United States steamer Ossipee, Commander Francis Ramsey commanding, having completed her most essential repairs at the Navy Yard dropped down to Hampton Roads at eleven o'clock to-day and immediately put to sea. Her destina tion is Key West, where she is ordered to join the North Atlantic and Guli squadron and participate in the prospective navai drill. The Ossipee has a rotten mainmast, and a new one was gotten

in the prospective naval drill. The Ossipee has a rotten mainmast, and a new one was gotten out for her by the spar makers at the yard, but she was ordered away before the mast could be put in. Commander Ramsey is informed that the Ossipee will soon be ordered to proceed to Rio Janeiro to join the South Atlantic squadron, under Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor. She tonches at the Delaware Breakwater to take in tow the Ajax.

The United States iron steamer Prolic, Commander Henry Wilson, which arrived a day or two since irom New York, left the naval anchorage to-day and came up to the yard for the purpose of undergoing repairs before proceeding south. She will at once be taken in the dry dock to have her bottom cleaned, which is very foul. Commander Wilson has made application for additional officers.

Lieutenant Commander Gouverneur K. Haswell was detached from the Ossipee to-day, immediately prior to her sailing.

The whole force of snipwrights in the yard has been concentrated on the work of planking the new sloop-ol-war Galena. The Galena is about two-thrids finished and is pronounced a model ship.

The Worcester Sailed for Matanzas HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1874 The United States war steamer Worcester h gone to Maranzas.

Lieutenant Commander John Weidman has bee ordered to the Shawmut as executive officer;

CRIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Modest Retirement from the Presidency of the Ohio Constitutional Conven-

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1874. Chief Justice Waite resigned his Presidency and seat in the Constitutional Convention to-day, in

the following words:-For reasons known to you all I am compelled to

return to you the high office with which, at the

organization of the Convention, you honored me, nd to resign my place as one of your number and to resign my place as one of your number. Under some circumstances this could be done with a single word; but in the midst of these surroundings you must indulge me with something more. It is now more than six months since we came together to enter upon the important work to which we had been assigned by our constituents. We were then stronger. Few of you knew me personally. I knew personally but few of you. By the partiality of a majority of those voting I was called upon to preside over your deliberations. Without experience as a presiding officer I relied upon your forbearance while performing its responsible duties. You were not long in discovering my tack of experience. It took me no longer to learn that all could ask of you or the officers you had called to your assistance was to be more out to me in full measure. From comparative strangers we have become warm friends. The memories of our joint labors here will always be cheristed by me as of the pleasant things of the past; and, while I am now compelled to dissoive our official ties; I shall ever pray that the word may never be spoken which can dissolve the tie of personal friendship by which I leet myself to be so closely bound to you all.

Here President Waite resigned and retired, and Under some circumstances this could be done with

all.

Here President Waite resigned and retired, and the Convention took a recess of ten minutes to take leave of him.

Rufus King, of Cincinnati, and Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler county, are talked of as candidates for the Presidency of the Constitutional Convention, made vacant by the resignation of Catef Justice Waite.

A SCHOOLBOY HANGS HIMSELF.

David White, a boy twelve years of age, living with his parents at No. 146 Rivington street, com mitted suicide hast evening by hanging himself with his book strap. The body was not discovered until a late hour. The Coroner will hold an inquest

SUPREME COURT CALESDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1874. The following is the day calendar of the General Term of the Supreme Court for January 28:-Nos. 186, 189, 190%, 182, 196%, 197, 199, 200, 201, 207, 212, 212 and 215.

A DEMESTED CADY.

Remarkshie Conduct of a Female Trave eller from Salt Lake Oity.

POUGHEREPSIE, Jan. 27, 1874. There was considerable excitement in the drawing room car of the Chicago express train due at Hudson about eight o'clock this morning over the ingular deportment of a lady passenger who, it from her friends. She breakfasted this morning as Stanwix Hall. Albany, where she attracted general attention by her lavish display of money and her presents of silver coin to the waiters. After breakfast she hurried to the train mentioned and was getting on board when Conductor Loomis, of the drawing room car, in-quired if she would have a seat in the car and she answered in the affirmative. When the train started there were but few passengers in the car. Suddenly the lady teft her soat and took one by the side of a stanger and accosted him with a "Good morning, sir!" He looked astonished, but simply renned, "Good

morning !" "What papers have you!" said the lady.

He mentioned the names of the papers on his-iap, when she took one and, after looking at it amoment, rolled it up in a ball and threw it on the moment, rolled it up in a ball and threw it on the floor. The gentleman at once decided that she was out of her mind. and, leaving her, took another seat to which she followed him. Just then another lady in the car was taken with a fit and had four of them belore the train reached Hindson, and that added greatly to the general confusion. When the train reached Hudson the apparently insane lady left the Car and ran hurriedly into the station, leaving her satchel in the car and also two trunks in the baggage car. Conductors Loomis and Marsiali did all they could to prevail upon her to reenter the train, but she would not. She denounced the car as horrible, and also denounced.

in the baggage car. Conductors Loomis and Marsali did all they could to prevail upon her to reenter the train, but she would not. She denounced the car as horrible, and also denounced Conductor Loomis, though that official did everything in his power to make her comfortable. Saddenly she broke away from the conductors and ran wildly up the main street of Hudson, and the train went on without her. She hurried on up she street till she reached the Worth House, which she chered and requested that a policeman be sent ta her. Captain Snyder, of the Hudson police, detailed Officer Hallenbeck to look after her case; when she was escorted to the Central House. There she was interviewed by the reporter of at Hudson paper.

She gave her name as Mrs. William Mow Closky. She said she left Salt Lake-York and showed her tickets, from which coupons had been regularly detached up to her arrival at Albany. She says that when she reached Albany the conductor gave her a duplex ticket for Peekskill. She stated that she had not been ill, but did not then feel well, and that she let Salt Lake because of her husband's heavy financial troubles. She says she has a brother in the New York Post Office, and that she was on her way to visit a family residing in Waverley place. New York. She charged that she had been robbed of \$20, but she alterward found her wallet and money. She presented the usual evidences of a deranged mind. She was put on the next train of \$20, but she atterward found her wallet and money. She presented the usual evidences of a deranged mind. She was put on the next train cown, in charge of Conductor Harry Stevens, who was requested to place her in charge of the police upon the arrival of the train in New York, and to relate her story to the officers. She was richly attired and wore costly jewelry, and she was undoubtedly once a lady of culture and refinement. It is beheved that her mind became deranged after she started from her far-off home.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 27, 1874. A special despatch from Topeka, Kansas, says that oth branches of the Legislature balloted for United States Senator in separate session, at noon

Senate—Phillips, 2; Osborn, 4; Simons, 1; Plumb, 4; George T. Anthony, 1; Kingman, 4; Harvey, 5; Wilder, 1; Davis, 1; D. R. Anthony, 1; Charles Summer, of Massachusetts, 1; Snoady, 1; Carpenter, 2; Loughlin, 1; Kalloch, 1; Hudson, 2; Laramie, I.

House—Carpenter, 3; Smallwood, 1; Phillips, 17;
Harvey, 7; Osborn, 15; Goodin, 1; Hudson, 1; D.
R. Anthony, 1; George T. Anthony, 2; Green, 1;
Plumb, 14; Martin, 1; Shannon, 2; McEckron, 1;
Randolph, 4; Clark, 5; Bronson, 2; Wilder, 3; Ripley, I; Ross, 3; Crichton, 1; Kingman, 9; Storer, 1;

ley, I; Ross, of televier, standard in the indications are that Philips will lead off to-morrow. It may be that the opposition will unite on Stover or Wilder, but things are so mixed that nothing can be stated definitely until after the ballot in joint session to-morrow.

THE MAYORALTY CASE AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1874. In the case of Judson against Thacher, known ere as the Mayoralty case, a decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals. In the first instance the case resulted in a verdict in favor of Thacher. Judson appealed to the General Term, which ordered a new trial; but Thacher preferred to go dered a new trial; but Thacher preferred to go direct to the Court of Appeals, stipulating that in case the order of the General Term was affirmed judgment absolute should be rendered against him and in favor of Judson. The Court of Appeals sus-tains the decision of the General term, and hence Judson's friends claim that the decision is in favor of his right to the office of Mayor, and that Mayor Thacher must vacate that office.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Java will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at eleven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the

morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A Few Tickets for the Charity Ball, February 5, can be had at DELMONICO'S, Pitth avanual and Fourteenth street.

A.—Do You Know that Your Rupture can be safely and comfortably held and soon perma-nently cured by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 685 Broadway, or are you still behind the age?

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"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH"—AN ABSTRACT from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address, with stamp, THE AUTHOR, 132 East Seventeepth street.

THE REW YORK HERALD, ALMANAC AND PLANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1874 WILL HE READY ON THURSDAY (to-morrow) Corning.